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HACHO, a King of *Lapland*, was in his Youth the moſt renowned of the northern Warriors. His martial Atchievements remain engraved on a Pillar of Flint in the Rocks of *Hunga*, and are to this Day ſolemnly carolled to the Harp, by the *Laplanders*, at the Fires, with which they celebrate their nightly Feſtivities. Such was his intrepid Spirit, that he ventured to paſs the Lake *Vether* to the *Iſle of Wizards*, where he deſcended alone into the dreary Vault, in which a Magician had been kept bound for ſix Ages, and read the *Gothick* Characters inſcribed on his brazen Mace. His Eye was ſo piercing, that, as antient Chronicles report, he could blunt the Weapons of his Enemies only by looking at them. At twelve Years of Age, he carried an Iron Veſſel of a prodigious Weight, for the Length of five Furlongs, in the Preſence of all the Chiefs of his Father's Caſtle.

Nor was he leſs celebrated for his Prudence and Wiſdom. Two of his Proverbs are yet remembered and repeated among the *Laplanders*. To expreſs the Vigilance of the Supreme Being, he was wont to ſay, Odin's *Belt is always buckled*. To ſhew that the moſt proſperous Condition of Life is often hazardous, his Leſſon was, *When you ſlide on the ſmoothest Ice, beware of Pits beneath*. He conſoled his Countrymen, when they were once preparing to leave the frozen Deſarts of *Lapland*, and reſolved to ſeek ſome warmer Climate, by telling them, that the Eaſtern Nations, notwithſtanding their boaſted Fertility, paſſed every Night amidſt the Horrors of anxious Apprehenſion, and were inexpreſſibly affrighted, and almoſt ſtunned, every Morning, with the Noiſe of the Sun while he was riſing.

His Temperance and Severity of Manners were his chief Praiſe. In his early Years he never taſted Wine; nor would he drink out of a painted Cup. He conſtantly ſlept in his Armour, with his Spear in his Hand; nor would he uſe a Battle-ax whoſe Handle was inlaid with Braſs. He did not, however, perſevere in this Contempt of Luxury; nor did he cloſe his Days with Honour.

On Evening, after hunting the *Gulos*, or Wild-dog, being bewildered in a ſolitary Foreſt, and having paſſed the Fatigues of the Day without any Interval of Refreſhment, he diſcovered a large Store of Honey in the Hollow of a Pine. This was a Dainty which he had never taſted before, and being at once faint and hungry, he fed greedily upon it. From this unuſual and delicious Repaſt he received ſo much Satisfaction, that, at his Return home, he commanded Honey to be ſerved up at his Table every Day. His Palate, by Degrees, became refined and vitiated; he began to loſe his native Reliſh for ſimple Fare, and contracted a Habit of indulging himſelf in Delicacies; he ordered the delightful Gardens of his Caſtle to be thrown open, in which the moſt luſcious Fruits had been ſuffered to ripen and decay, unobſerved and untouched, for many revolving Autumns, and gratified his Appetite with luxurious Deſerts. At length, he found it expedient to introduce Wine, as an agreeable Improvement, or a neceſſary Ingredient, to his new Way of Living; and having once taſted it, he was tempted, by little and little, to give a Looſe to the Exceſſes of Intoxication. His general Simplicity of Life was changed; he perfumed his Apartments by burning the Wood of the moſt aromatick Fir, and commanded his Helmet to be ornamented with beautiful Rows of the Teeth of the Rain-deer. Indolence and Effeminacy ſtole upon him by pleaſing and imperceptible Gradations, relaxed the Sinews of his Reſolution, and extinguiſhed his Thirſt of military Glory.

While HACHO was thus immerſed in Pleaſure and in Repoſe, it was reported to him, one Morning, that, the preceding Night, a diſaſtrous Omen had been diſcovered, and that Bats and hideous Birds had drank up the Oil which nouriſhed the perpetual Lamp in the Temple of *Odin*. About the ſame Time, a Meſſenger arrived to tell him, that the King of *Norway* had invaded his Kingdom with a formidable Army. HACHO, terrified as he was with the Omen of the Night, and enervated with Indulgence, roused himſelf from his voluptuous Lethargy, and recollecting ſome faint and few Sparks of veteran Valour, marched forward to meet him. Both Armies joined Battle in the Foreſt where HACHO had been loſt after hunting; and it ſo happened, that the King of *Norway* challenged him to ſingle Combat near the Place where he had taſted the Honey. The *Lapland* Chief, languid and long diſuſed to Arms, was ſoon overpowered; he fell to the Ground; and before his inſulting Adverſary ſtruck his Head from his Body, uttered this Exclamation, which the *Laplanders* ſtill uſe as an early Leſſon to their Children: "The vitious "Man ſhould date his Deſtruction from the "firſt Temptation. How juſtly do I fall a "Sacrifice to Sloth and Luxury, in the "Place where I firſt yielded to thoſe Allure-"ments which ſeduced me to deviate from "Temperance and Innocence! The Honey "which I taſted in this Foreſt, and not the "Hand of the King of *Norway*, conquers "HACHO."

THE [No. 94.

WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

By THO. TOUCHIT, of *Spring Gardens*, Eſq;

Continuation of the Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Stephen Oppoſition, *Eſq;*

THE Name of *Plutarch* has become venerable amongſt ſociable Fire-ſide-loving Ladies, as has that of *Suetonius*, amongſt your ſmoakey old Gentlemen, for exhibiting, not only the Hero, but the Man. In Imitation, therefore, of them, I hope to deſerve my Reader's Favour, by letting him into ſome Knowledge of Mr. *Oppoſition's* perſonal Accompliſhments, Diſpoſitions, Averſions, and whatever relates to his private Character.

When he grew pretty far advanced in Life, he took a very ſtrong Whim in his Head of drinking Porter, though, by the bye, he was fond of nothing ſo much as *French* Claret. He has often owned to myſelf, that he had a moſt inſuperable Averſion to Porter, tho' he was obliged to drink it, which he often did, till he was ready to ſpue; but that he never failed, with Alderman *Parſons*, and Sir *Watkins*, and old Sir *John Broadbottom*, to ſet himſelf to Rights the next Day, by a ſound Bottle of *French* Cote-roti. It is extremely hard to account for the Effects of Habit, Inclinations, and all that; but it is moſt evident that *Stephen*, by this Way of Life, either contracted, or affected to contract, a moſt mortal Averſion at the Colour of Yellow; and when he grew tipſey with his Porter, he was often heard to exclaim, in a moſt Bedlamitical Manner, againſt a yellow Saſh. It is certain, even to my own Know-

ledge, that he compoſed Songs againſt that ſame Saſh; and I have heard Sir *John Broadbottom*, Sir *Watkins*, and even our preſent moſt excellent Miniſter, bear a Chorus in the Song.

Stephen, likewiſe, had a moſt remarkable and equally unaccountable Averſion for a kind of Bread that he called *Bonpernicole*, which is generally uſed in *Weſtphalia*, and his Affectation of hating that, and the Colour of Yellow, very often led him to ſuch Indecencies that he ought to have bluſhed at. Shame, however, was paſt the Shadow of *Stephen's* Hair, as the Saying is, and he minded nothing but his own Humour, and Revenge. This aroſe to ſuch a Height, that when he differed with Sir *Robert Walpole*, he ſwore, by a long Bib he uſed to wear, moſt bitterly, that he did not mind what was right or what was wrong, but that he was determined to be againſt Sir *Robert*, in all Caſes. *Stephen* became to be ſo prepoſſeſſed with this Notion, that there was not a Bill for a Turnpike, or for repairing a Church, brought into the Houſe by any of Sir *Robert's* Friends, that he did not oppoſe. When he was ſometimes aſked concerning the Rationality of this Oppoſition, he uſed to glout, foam at the Mouth, and to tell the Perſon he was converſing with, that he was a damn'd Fool if he did not know that his Buſineſs was to keep Sir *Robert* from the Credit of even doing a right Thing, becauſe if he did right Things, it might make him popular, and therefore it would not be quite ſo eaſy to hang him, which was his moſt ſincere Intention. Several very worthy well-meaning People, who had before a very great Affection for *Stephen*, were greatly ſtumbled at this Declaration; but upon their endeavouring to reaſon with them, they could get no other Anſwer from him, than that they were all damn'd Fools, and that he knew what he was about.

Having thus given a Picture of the diſagreeable Part of *Stephen's* Conduct and Character, I muſt, in Imitation of other grave Hiſtorians, exhibit the more agreeable Parts of both. In the firſt Place, *Stephen*, though he never meant it, nor cared one Farthing about the Matter, happened ſometimes to be in the Right, as in the Caſe of the Excife Scheme, the Convention, and ſeveral others I could name. In the next Place, *Stephen*, who generally was a *Bon-vivant*, was wiſe enough to contract an Intimacy with ſome of the firſt Wits and Writers of the Age. By them he was furniſhed with a kind of a Vocabulary, of moſt excellent ſounding Words, which *Stephen*, though he did not really underſtand the Meaning of one of them, made uſe of to ſo good a Purpoſe, that his Employment, as Gentleman-Uſher to his Majeſty, encreaſed every Day. The *Law* and the *Conſtitution of England*, were Words of excellent Uſe to him, and the *Spirit of the Laws and Conſtitution*, were worth what we call a *Jew's Eye*. In ſhort, *Stephen* every Week rung the Changes upon theſe Words, with infinite Succeſs; and his very Exiſtence was intirely owing to them.

Stephen had one Quality which, perhaps, no Man in the World ever poſſeſſed equally with himſelf, and that was his Spirit of Forgiveneſs. He never had a Friend in his Life who did not kick his A—e, after he had given him the Caſt of his Office, as Gentleman-Uſher at Court. But *Stephen* was never known to reſent the Indignity, and was always ready to make up Matters the next Time they met together, which was generally at the *Fountain* Tavern in the *Strand*.

About the Year 1728, *Stephen* had all the Appearances about him of a deep Conſumption, and every Body gave him over as being a dead Man. He recovered, however, by Means of a *Bath* Doctor, and a *Worceſterſhire* Apothecary, who underſtood *Stephen's* Conſtitution perfectly well, tho' it was, perhaps, the only Part of Phyſick they knew any thing about. Every Day, as *Stephen* recovered Strength, he grew more and more impudent, and uſed to thruſt himſelf into all Companies, and it was marvellous to ſee how well he was received in moſt. The Duke of *N*———, and his Brother Mr. *P*——, always kicked him out, whenever he applied to them, and ſome other People of Faſhion followed their Example. But it is certain, that *Stephen* had very great Intereſt in many very noble Families, tho' at this Time no Mortal can account for the Reaſon of it, unleſs we attribute it to his own matchleſs Impudence, and the moſt villainous Uſe he made of the Words I have already mentioned.

People of Senſe were often amazed how any Mortal in the World could be impoſed upon by *Stephen*, becauſe he ſcarcely was two Days together of the ſame Opinion, or in the ſame Mind. If any Body took the Liberty to aſk him, why he differed To-day ſo much from what he had ſaid Yeſterday, he uſed to ſtare in their Face, and ſwear, and damn his Soul to Perdition, that he did not ſpeak the very Words that had paſſed his Lips not Half an Hour ago. This made thinking People ſtare in their Turn, and at laſt *Stephen* began to be ſmoak'd. Some of his Friends called him *Knave*, and others *Fool*; but moſt of them were of Opinion, that he was Part of both. *Stephen*, however, ſtill vapoured and boaſted of his Place of Gentleman-Uſher to the Court; but he introduced ſuch a Pack of Tag, Rag, and Bob-tail into it, that the very beſt Friends he had began, at laſt, to ſuſpect, that, far from being Gentleman-Uſher, he was, in Fact, no better than a *Pimp*. His Actions every Day confirmed this Opinion, and he behaved in ſuch a frantic indecent Manner, that the whole World cried out Shame upon him, till *Stephen* at laſt, inſtead of ſwaggering thro' the Streets of *Weſtminſter*, where he uſed to call himſelf an *independent Elector*, durſt ſcarcely pop his Noſe abroad, for Fear of being mobbed. In ſhort, he was hooted at by every Body, and every Mortal treated him, and with great Juſtice, as being a viler Impoſtor than any ſince the Days of *Mahomet*. At laſt he loſt all Kind of Spirit, and even his native Impudence forſook him. He was driven out of his Place of Gentleman-Uſher; and it was ſaid, that he was ſeen begging, from Door to Door, till he came to the fatal Cataſtrophe that has been mentioned in the Title to theſe Memoirs.

THO. TOUCHIT.

Monday, FEBRUARY 11.

Advices by the Mails from Holland *and* Flanders.

Warſaw, Jan. 4.

THE Republick is reſolved to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, notwithſtanding the many infractions and inſults of the Pruſſian troops. But the Nobles of Royal Pruſſia in Poland, and of the Great and Little Poland, will not remain inactive: when the Ruſſian army ſhall again enter into Brandenburg, we expect to ſee the Ruſſian light cavalry joined by a great number of volunteers.

Peterſbourg, Jan. 5. The Courts of Vienna and Saxony reclaim the Auſtrians and Saxons which were found among the Pruſſian priſoners; they alledge that they were forced into the Pruſſian ſervice againſt their will, and upon that foundation hope that, inſtead of being exchanged, they will be ſent to join their reſpective regiments: It is not yet known what reſolution the court has taken upon this ſubject, but the priſoners in queſtion continue ſtill here, and there is no talk of ſending them to Butow to be exchanged. They conſiſt of about 600. With reſpect to Count Hordt it is thought that he will ſooner or later be given up to the King of Pruſſia.

The recruits and reinforcements intended for Count Soltikoff's army are marching to join him.

Dantzic, Jan. 19. The 17th inſt. Mr. Reimer, the Pruſſian Reſident here, poſitively declared to our Regency in the name of his Court, that no letters whatſoever ſhould be ſent hither from Berlin, unleſs the Ruſſians firſt reſtored the mail with the letters which they took the 2d inſtant from the poſt-boy that ſet out from this city.

Vienna, Jan. 20. According to the laſt accounts from our army, very few men have been loſt by the cold, the Officers having taken care to order their ſoldiers to rub their arms, legs, face, head, and neck every night with ſnow, by which ſimple remedy the lives of many have been ſaved.

Vienna, Jan. 23. The Imperial and Royal army remains quiet in its former poſition; and the King of Pruſſia, though conſiderably reinforced, has not yet made any attempt to diſlodge it.

Meiſſen, Jan. 22. Col. Solomon, at the head of 400 of his men, is ſaid to be gone in queſt of the newly raiſed Saxon Rangers, who are ſo eager to ſignalize themſelves, that they ſometimes appear under the walls of Leipſick.

Wurtzburg, Jan. 20. The Germanick troops are already recovered from the fatigues of the laſt campaign: there are but few ſick among them; they wait for their recruits, accoutrements, and horſes, and reckon to leave their quarters very early in the Spring.

Count Daun ſtill keeps his camp of Plawen, having his head-quarters ſometimes at Plawen and ſometimes at Pyrna.

The King of Pruſſia returned the 12th inſtant from Pretſchendorff to his old quarters at Freyberg.

Prague, Jan. 23. General Laudon continues advancing his army. Several thouſand peaſants go before to open the paſſages through the mountains which ſeparate Bohemia from Saxony. But it is to be feared, that the ſudden thaw will ſtop their march, and thereby prevent the execution of the plan concerted between Marſhal Daun and Gen. Laudon.

Francfort, Jan. 26. They write from Saxony, that Marſhal Daun has been joined under Dreſden by a reinforcement of 12,000 men, which General Laudohn came with himſelf; and that the Marſhal having now a ſufficient force to hinder the King of Pruſſia from making detachments, the Imperial and Royal armies are

going to make a diverſion in Sileſia, where 15,000 Ruſſians will arrive about the middle of February. There are ſome advices from Dreſden which intimate, that the Governor Count de Marſhal had diſcovered a conſpiracy which was formed there with an intention to give up that city to the King of Pruſſia; but this news ought to be better authenticated before it is credited. If we conſider the ſuperiority of the garriſon, and the precautions that are taken at the opening and ſhutting of the gates, we can hardly believe that a ſmall number of traitors could hope to ſucceed in ſuch an attempt, or that the King of Pruſſia ſhould place any real confidence in their promiſes.

Berlin, Jan. 19. We have no news from the army, except that the report of his Majeſty's being indiſpoſed was without foundation, and that he continues in perfect health. The Coſſacks make incurſions into Pomerania, the New Marche, and Sileſia.

Dreſden, Jan. 24. The two armies, who paſs the winter in watching each others motions, have called in their advanced poſts on account of the rigour of the ſeaſon. The troops on both ſides ſuffer much through the ſcarcity of proviſions; and the inhabitants, being obliged to fare as hard as the ſoldiers, cannot tell whether the Auſtrians or Pruſſians are the better or worſe gueſts.

Ratiſbon, Jan. 25. We this moment receive advice, that Marſhal Daun hath removed his head-quarters to Dippoldiſwalde.

Hamburgh, Jan. 29. The laſt letters from Leipſick adviſe, that the King of Pruſſia, being moved by the repreſentations which had been made to him by the inhabitants of that city, with reſpect to their paying the 800,000 crowns he lately demanded of them, had declared, that he would be content with half that ſum, upon condition that it ſhould be paid within a certain limited time.

Berlin, Jan. 25. We are aſſured that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick will return to the Allied army with the detachment he has lately conducted into Saxony.

Paderborn, Jan. 23. The Engliſh troops are on their march to Oſnabrug; where they will not be only at hand for the reinforcements to join them that are expected to land at Embden in the courſe of the next month from England, but alſo to cover Munſter, if the enemy ſhould attempt any thing againſt that place in the ſpring. In the mean time Prince Ferdinand, by his preſent ſituation, not only covers the Electorate of Hanover, but can, at all times, with great eaſe, ſend detachments into the country of Heſſe, in caſe the enemy ſhould make any attempts on that ſide. The French have not made the leaſt motion for ſeveral days paſt.

Wezel, Jan. 25. Our garriſon actually conſiſts of 12 battalions and and ſome detachments of dragoons from the regiments of Beaufremont and Thianges.

The 23d inſt. M. de Cambefort, with 15 of his new huſſars and 30 foot, carried off 11 men and 13 horſes from Nottelen, in the Biſhoprick of Munſter, where 14,000 of the Allies are in winter-quarters. *Utrecht Gazette.*

Hanover, Jan. 25. The 19th inſt. a Ruſſian officer, named Orbelin, diſpatched to the Ruſſian Envoy at the Hague, arrived here. It is pretended that on his leaving this city he affirmed, that his diſpatches were relative to the negotiations for a piece, which, according to the Empreſs of Ruſſia's ſentiments, did not ſeem to be at a great diſtance, and that her Imperial Majeſty's army ſhould proviſionally remain where it was, till it received orders to return home, ſuppoſing the Court of Vienna perſiſted in the deſign of not lending a hand towards a reconciliation.

Paris, Jan. 31. The King has made a promotion of 36 Lieutenant-Generals, beſides ſeveral Major-Generals and Brigadiers. Marſhal Belleiſle has ſent orders to the Colonels and other Officers of the regiments which are to compoſe the army of the Prince de Soubiſe, to get ready their field-equipage without delay, becauſe the campaign will be opened very early.

Dieppe, Jan. 26. We learn from Rennes in Brittany, that ſeveral regiments of foot and horſe quartered in that Province have received orders to march to the Low Countries, in order to make a part of the army there, under the command of the Prince de Soubiſe.

Paris, Jan. 28. M. Bertin, the Comptroller-General of the Finances, labours in concert with the ableſt Financiers to raiſe the neceſſary ſupplies to enable the King to carry on the war with vigour, and at the ſame time diſcharge inſtead of increaſing the publick debt. In order to obtain theſe two deſirable objects, it is ſaid, that in lieu of the taxes of one tenth, one twentieth, &c. there will be one fifth during the war, then one tenth for five years, and after that time one twentieth for five years more. It is likewiſe reported, that all the perpetual annuities payable by the King, will have five per cent. taken from their capital, as they deſcend by inheritance. By theſe means the State will gradually diſcharge the whole of the public debt, with little prejudice to the individuals.

The ſeveral Captains of the men of war in the river Vilaine, being ſenſible that it is generally thought they behaved ill in the engagement of the 21ſt of November, have written to M. Berryer, Miniſter and Secretary of State for naval affairs, to deſire of him to apply to the King that their conduct may be enquired into by a Court-Martial, which requeſt has been granted them. But as M. Berryer thought their letter ſomewhat diſreſpectful he wrote to them to the following effect:

"I forgive the diſreſpectful manner of your writing, in conſideration of the atrociouſneſs of the injury which all France lays to your charge, and that not without foundation. I have no occaſion to increaſe your accuſation, I even wiſh in this caſe you may prove as guiltleſs as your temerity would perſuade me to believe. For the reſt, if you are innocent you will be acquitted, and if guilty puniſhed with the utmoſt rigour."

According to the regiſters kept by the ſeveral pariſhes in this city, it appears, that there have died within the courſe of the laſt year 18,446 perſons, that 19,058 have been chriſtened, 405 marriages, and 5064 foundling children.

The place of Gazette-writer of this city has been given to M. de Montuclas, Author of the Hiſtory of the Mathematicks; and that of the Mercure de France, is beſtowed on M. de la Place, Author of ſeveral Dramatic Pieces, and Tranſlations and Imitations of Engliſh Romances.

The Abbe Roſe, Secretary to the late Biſhop of Troyes, has been confined in the Baſtile ever ſince the 20th inſt. being charged with caballing with the Clergy. When he was ſeized, upon examining his pockets and portmanteau, there were found ſeveral copies of a Circular Letter, addreſſed to the Biſhops, who are to compoſe the Aſſembly of the Clergy, exhorting them to break thro' their ſilence, to oppoſe the authority of the Lay Tribunals, and to ſet up the Conſtitution as a rule of faith.

Verſailles, Jan. 25. Yeſterday the King received the Parliament's remonſtrances, and his Majeſty told them he would get them examined by his Council of State, and afterwards acquaint them with his intentions.

Copenhagen, Jan. 11. Orders are given for building ſeveral new men of war, and repairing ſuch of the old ones as can be made fit to go to ſea.

Toulon, Jan. 15. A few days ago ſailed from hence for Minorca, the Topaze and Pleyade frigates; they have two months proviſion on board, and carry money to pay the troops of the garriſon of St. Philip; which, as ſoon as they have landed, are to come back, and cruize along this coaſt againſt ſome Engliſh privateers that greatly obſtruct the navigation of our Merchant veſſels.

Civita Vecchia, Jan. 11. The 121 Jeſuits who were lately driven out to ſea in a ſtorm on board a Swediſh ſhip, are ſince ſafe arrived and landed here.

Leghorn, Jan. 11. The report of a Malteze man of war having been taken by eight or nine Algerine xebeques, appears to be falſe, the maſters of divers ſhips, lately arrived from the coaſts of Barbary and ports of the Mediterranean, having ſpoke with that ſhip, who was indeed attacked by ſeveral corſairs, but got clear of them.

Conſtantinople, Dec. 18. It is decided that all the effects belonging to the Teſterdar Halim Effendi, lately baniſhed to the iſle of Metelino, ſhall be confiſcated, and ſold by auction for the public. A few days ago the head of the Governor of Achiſca in Aſia was brought hither: his amaſſing great riches is ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of his coming to this untimely end.

Hague, Feb. 4. The Dutcheſs Dowager of Courland, born Princeſs of Saxe-Weiſſenfelds, died the 26th ult. at Leipſick, aged 52.

William VIII. Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, who had been ſome time in a declining way, died at Rintelen the 28th of laſt month, aged 77 years, 10 months, and 18 days, being born the 10th of March 1683. That Prince was formerly a Lieutenant-General in the ſervice of this Republick.

LONDON.

St. James's, Feb. 9. This day the Right Honourable Baſil Earl of Denbigh was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, and took his place at the board accordingly. *Gazette.*

The King has been pleaſed to iſſue his Royal Proclamation for a General Faſt, in order to implore the bleſſing of God on his Majeſty's arms; and the ſame is appointed to be obſerved in Great Britain and Ireland upon Friday the 14th day of March next, and in Scotland on Thurſday the 13th of the ſame month.

LONDON.

It is ſaid that ſixteen regiments will be embarked for Germany forthwith.

Orders are iſſued for purchaſing 400 horſes to be ſent over to Germany for remounting the Britiſh cavalry.

The 4000 troops ſaid to be intended for the Eaſt-Indies, are to be ſent, as it is reported, in conſequence of advices received from General Clive to this purpoſe: That if the Government will ſupply him with 4000 men, he will engage to make a return of 2,000,000l. in ſpecie; if with 8000 men, a ſum ſufficient to diſcharge the national debt; as by this means he will be enabled to conquer a country, where it is a cuſtom to bury in the earth, againſt a time of neceſſity, immenſe riches in coin, brought thither from different nations.

According to advices from Genoa, there is ſome point of great importance upon the carpet at Turin, where cabinet councils are frequently held; and as the ſyſtem of affairs in Italy is ſtill in a perplexed ſituation, it is not at all doubted his Sardinian Majeſty will take the propereſt method to ſupport his pretenſions before it is too late; more eſpecially as he has good reaſon to expect the friendly offices, at leaſt, of the Court of Madrid.

By a letter from the ſquadron in Quiberon-Bay, we have advice of the arrival there of the fleet of victuallers from England, the 16th ult.

Tuesday, February 12.

Vienna, Jan. 19.

ORDERS are iſſued for augmenting all our regiments of huſſars to 1500 men each. Such a multitude of recruits have been raiſed, that it is thought our army will be complete in March.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 2. Laſt week the Jane, of Whitehaven, bound to Virginia, with a cargo valued at 4000 l. was drove on ſhore, and entirely loſt, near the town of Strangford; the crew were ſaved.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Feb. 2. Wedneſday laſt the Preſbytery of Edinburgh had under their conſideration the overture tranſmitted to them by the laſt general aſſembly, relative to the choice of ruling Elders from royal burrows, and for allowing Clergy, as well as Lay-elders, to repreſent burrows in the Aſſembly; and the queſtion being put, it was carried by a conſiderable majority, that royal burrows ought to continue to be repreſented by Lay-elders as formerly. The article anent the qualifications of Elders was referred to a Committee.

Four hundred ton of ſhipping is contracted for in the North, to tranſport 600 of Colonel Morris's regiment to the Nore. They are expected up immediately, and will embark in a few days. The remainder of the regiment will follow as ſoon as they can get ready.

On Thurſday ſe'nnight Alexander Gordon, Eſq; of Gicht, was unfortunately drowned, as he was bathing himſelf in the water of Ythan, Aberdeenſhire.

PORT NEWS.

Cawſand, near Plymouth, Feb. 8. One of the Cuſtom-houſe ſmacks, under the direction of Capt. Lillie, took one of our company's veſſels on Wedneſday laſt. Her cargo conſiſted of 60 anchors of brandy, and 1000 lb. of tea. Laſt night the ſame ſmack took a cutter, freighted on account of the company, from Guernſey, whoſe cargo conſiſted of about 200 anchors of brandy.

Plymouth-Dock, Feb. 9. There is an account from the North of Devonſhire, that a ſhip laden with rum, ſugar, and other commodities, was on the 1ſt inſtant caſt away near Appledore; thirteen of the crew were loſt, and five ſaved. Another melancholy accident has happened; a Huntſman, ſervant to —— Steevens, Eſq; near Torrington, has been eaten up by the hounds; the poor man, on hearing a great noiſe among the dogs in the kennel, went to ſee what was the matter, and on opening the door, they fell upon him, and devoured him.

A number of Iriſh recruits have been landed here out of the Vengeance frigate, and Belliqueux. Came in his Majeſty's ſhip Torrington, from Portſmouth, with money to pay the yard and ſhipping.

LONDON.

Letter from Copenhagen, Jan. 20.

"We continue to receive good news from the Daniſh Miſſion in the Eaſt Indies, and the Society always haſten to impart to the Public theſe curious and edifying advices. In the 85th number of their Tranſactions, which is juſt publiſhed, we have an account of what has happened in the Miſſion during the year 1756, which makes juſt the half century of this Eſtabliſhment, as it began in 1707 under the care of Paſtor Ziegenbalg. The Miſſion has been encreaſed in 1756 by the converſion of 166 infidels, who have received baptiſm. A Daniſh fortreſs has been built in the iſles of Nicobar, diſcovered by Dampierre, whither the Miſſionary Boltzenhagen has carried his apoſtolic labours, and alſo ended his days there. We likewiſe find in it the edifying death of a Portugueze and of a Writer of Madraſs, who had led a very diſſolute life. Manoſiappa, Prime Miniſter to the King of Tanjour, who obliged M. Lally, Commander of the French troops, by an action as daring as that of the famous Roman Scævola, to raiſe the ſiege of the capital of the kingdom, has turned Chriſtian, and acknowledged the vanity of idols and fictitious deities. We alſo ſee in the ſame account, that at Mailapour, which is under the Engliſh domination, the Jeſuits have preſerved the ſame influence that they had at Madrid; but the Catechiſts of the Daniſh Miſſion have not enjoyed the like toleration amongſt them; for the Catechiſt Schinappen was apprehended and carried priſoner to Pondicherry, and another Daniſh Catechiſt was in great danger there. They likewiſe give us an account of a controverſy managed in writing between two Miſſionaries, one a Proteſtant and the other a Roman Catholic. As for the reſt, we have the pleaſure to hear that theſe Miſſions, in ſpite of the obſtructions they meet with from the Bramines, the natives of the country, and the Romiſh Miſſionaries, gradually increaſe by the bleſſing of Heaven on the endeavours of the Miſſionaries that devote themſelves to this painful work."

They write from Rome, that Abraham Corcidi, a Jew of the Levant, aged 25 years; Anton Coen, a Rabby and Prieſt of the Jews, aged 40 years; Jonas Bevaſſuli, a Jew of Leghorn, aged 22 years; and Ali, a negro Turk of Tunis, aged 17 years, were baptized by the Pope himſelf, on the 9th of laſt month, in the Pauline Chapel of the Quirinal, and all honoured with the name of Rezzonico.

Extract of a letter from on board the Gramont *frigate in* Gibraltar-Bay, Jan. 9, 1760.

"We have had the moſt diſmal winter to cruize in as ever we knew. The 9th of laſt Nov. we had ſo terrible a gale that we could not ſhew one inch of canvaſs, which drove us in among the rocks of Cape St. Maries, but as ſoon as we were drove in among the breakers, the Lord was pleaſed to ſhift the wind off the ſhore and drove us off to ſea again. The ſame day the Newark, of 80 guns, and Culloden, of 70, were diſmaſted, and parted from all their anchors, as did the reſt of the fleet; it was God's providence they had Cadiz Bay open, and that they could run into the Bay, ſome without anchor or cable; but ſuch was the affection of the Spaniſh Governor, when he went out of the back of the town walls in his coach, and ſaw their diſtreſs, that he drove back immediately, and, notwithſtanding its blowing ſo very hard, he made this ſpeech to all the fiſhermen that had large craft fitting to carry large anchors and cables, that if they refuſed, or made any delay, to carry them out and meet the Engliſh fleet, then driving in, he would inſtantly put them to death; by which means our ſhips were ſaved.

"The French got out of Cadiz the beginning of this month, after a hard gale of wind, which drove Admiral Broderick and his fleet to Gibraltar; we were at Cadiz at the ſame time they ſailed, as was the Prince, of 90 guns, without a rudder, and the Newark and Culloden, which were getting in jury maſts to carry them to Gibraltar; we expect them here ſoon.

"I am in hopes of a good cruize after we are clean, and to meet with a good prize. We have taken a French ſhip, under the Pope's colours, laden with ſugars, indigo, &c."

The corporation of Sandwich in Kent have by unanimous conſent preſented the freedom of that town and port to Major-General Kingſley, a native of that county, in token of the great regard and eſteem they have for him, and for his ſignal and gallant behaviour at the battle of Minden.

We hear that there has been a great redemption of ſlaves made at Morocco, by the Daniſh and Swediſh Courts, among whom ſeveral Britiſh ſubjects are included that were taken in the ſhips of thoſe nations, who are all ſpeedily expected home.

Friday the Act for laying an additional duty of 3d. per buſhel on Malt commenced; and the Exciſe Officers took account of all ſtock in the hands of Brewers, Corn Chandlers, &c.

Friday was held a Court of Common Council, when the vacancies of the ſeveral Committees for the year enſuing were filled up.

At the ſaid Court a motion was made and agreed to, that the ſeveral acts of Common-Council, relating to this city, ſhould be inſpected into, and the titles of the ſaid acts were read, ſeveral of which were thought to be obſolete, and a Committee, conſiſting of four Aldermen and eight Commoners, was appointed to reviſe the ſame, who are to make their report at the next Court of Common-Council.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Adams and Mr. Juſtice Wilmot.

Berkſhire, Monday March 3, at Reading.
Oxford, Wedneſday March 5, at Oxford.
Worceſterſhire, Saturday March 8, at Worceſter.
City of Worceſter, the ſame day at the city of Worceſter.
Staffordſhire, Thurſday March 13, at Stafford.
Shropſhire, Monday March 17, at Shrewſbury.
Herefordſhire, Saturday March 22, at Hereford.
Monmouthſhire, Thurſday Mar. 27, at Monmouth.
Glouceſterſhire, Saturday March 29, at Glouceſter.
City of Glouceſter, the ſame day at the city of Glouceſter.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Southampton, Tueſday March 4, at Wincheſter.
Wilts, Saturday the 8th, at New Sarum.
Dorſet, Thurſday the 13th, at Dorcheſter.
Exeter, Monday the 17th, at the Guildhall.
Devon, The ſame day at the Caſtle of Exeter.
Cornwall, Monday the 24th, at Launceſton.
Somerſet, Monday the 31ſt, at Taunton.

Days appointed for holding the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the county of Surry, for the year 1760.

Wedneſday Feb. 13, at Southwark, Adjournment of the laſt Seſſion.
Tueſday April 15, at Ryegate.
Tueſday July 1, at Guildford.
Tueſday Oct. 7, at Kingſton upon Thames.

On Thurſday laſt a quarrel happened between a Shoemaker and his wife, in Little Wild-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and in his heat of paſſion he ſtabbed her in the groin in ſuch a dangerous manner, that it is thought ſhe cannot live; the woman was ſent to the Middleſex hoſpital, and the man being carried before Juſtice Fielding, was committed to New Priſon.

On Wedneſday evening laſt, about ſeven o'clock, a ſharper forced his hand thro' a pane of glaſs, and ſtole 36 handkerchiefs from a Haberdaſher's ſhop in Curſitor-ſtreet, Chancery-lane, and made off undiſcovered.

The ſame evening, exactly at the ſame time, another villain, ſuppoſed to be a confederate with the former, took an opportunity of ſecreting himſelf at a public houſe in Chancery-lane, and ſtripped the beſt bed in the houſe of the ſheets, blankets, coverlid, &c. with which he made off undiſcovered.

Yeſterday Tho. Hopgood and Peter Harnham were executed at Tyburn for horſe-ſtealing.

Thurſday John Hollings was committed to Newgate, for ſtealing ſixteen pounds in money, from his Maſter Mr. John Hall, Grocer, in Maryport-ſtreet. 'Tis ſaid conſiderable ſums had been miſſed before, and in order to diſcover who took it, the above money was marked; when he was ſearched, it was all found upon him, to about ten ſhillings which he had ſpent.

Wednesday, February 13.

From the London Gazette.

Hague, February 5.

BY our laſt letters from Saxony, it appears, That the King of Pruſſia's head quarters were, on the 27th paſt, ſtill at Freyberg, and that no alteration has happened in the poſition of any of the reſpective armies in that neighbourhood, where every thing remained quiet. The forces under the command of the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick occupy the villages and little towns which lie between Freyberg and Chemnitz; and they are ſaid likewiſe to enjoy perfect tranquility in their quarters; his Highneſs himſelf continues at Freyberg. We hear, That in Saxony, as well as in the King of Pruſſia's dominions, recruits are raiſed with all poſſible expedition, and that officers of different ranks have lately been diſpatched from Freyberg and from Wilſdruff, to diſcipline the new levies made in Brandenbourg and in Sileſia. On the 24th the thaw began in Saxony, and the weather there had been very mild ever ſince. We have received the news of the death of his Serene Highneſs the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, which happened at Rintelen on the night of the 28th paſt. *Lon. Gaz.*

Hague, Feb. 1. The firſt thing mentioned in the aſſembly of the States of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland, who met on Wedneſday, was the diſunion which reigns between ſome of the provinces, and the neceſſity there was, for the good of the ſtate, that all the confederates ſhould live in that harmony which always ſubſiſted among their anceſtors; that if a good underſtanding were not reſtored on a firm footing, they muſt expect to ſee the ſheaf of ſeven arrows broken, and the final ruin of the Republic completed.

After this, the marriage of the Prince of Naſſau-Weilbourg with the Princeſs Caroline was brought on the carpet. As it was publickly ſaid that this marriage would certainly be ſolemnized on the 28th inſt. every one, in conſideration of the Prince's great and amiable qualities, rejoiced at it before-hand. But the Deputies of the city of Amſterdam, who have always thwarted this match, oppoſed it at this meeting of the States with more firmneſs than ever: They ſaid, that they referred themſelves entirely to the laſt will of the Prince Stadtholder of glorious memory, who put it in writing with his own hand, that no female child ſhould have any claim to the Stadtholderſhip, unleſs ſhe married a Prince who profeſſed the Proteſtant religion as taught in the churches of the Seven Provinces.—So that the Princeſs Caroline may marry, if ſhe pleaſes; but ſhe muſt previouſly renounce, both for herſelf and her children, all pretenſions to the Stadtholderſhip if ſhe marry any other, than a Calviniſt: And the Prince of Naſſau-Weilbourg appears reſolved to continue a Lutheran.

Hague, Feb. 5. The marriage of the Princeſs Carolina hath, after long debates, been at laſt agreed to by the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland; and is fixed for the 4th of next month. It is not yet known what regulations are made in caſe of the death of the young Stadtholder: but it is ſaid that the children born of this marriage will be educated in the eſtabliſhed religion, and be entitled to the Stadholderſhip.

Luxembourg, Jan. 28. On the 4th inſt. died at the village of Hampré one Ponce le Page, aged 121. He preſerved all his ſenſes to the laſt, particularly his ſight, for he could thread the fineſt needle He cultivated his little field himſelf, and would walk ſix or ſeven leagues a little before his death. He died in an arm chair, leaning his head on his hand. His grand children imagined he was taking his uſual nap after dinner. Frugality was his grand principle; and he never had recourſe to pharmacy.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Feb. 4. A ſhip having been hovering on the north coaſt for ſome days paſt, ſuſpected to be one of the French privateers that lately ſailed from Dunkirk, Commodore Boys diſpatched a cutter yeſterday from Leith road to get intelligence of her.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Worceſter, Feb. 7. Laſt Friday one Catherine Jones was apprehended at Shrewſbury, and ſent to the Lobb-hill priſon till a proper examination could be taken, ſhe being ſuſpected of breaking into the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Clements, an Apothecary in this city, and ſtealing thereout a gold chaſed watch, with a ſeal, the property of the ſaid Mr. Clements: but by the aſſiſtance of ſome of her accomplices, found means to eſcape out of the priſon. It ſeems ſhe offered part of the watch to ſale in Bridgenorth; and the other parts (the whole being broke into ſmall pieces) with the ſeal, were found upon her when ſhe was detected at Shrewſbury. She is ſuppoſed to be an old offender, though young in years; for, notwithſtanding her being taken into cuſtody, examined, and ſearched, in Worceſter, ſoon after the robbery was committed, ſhe ſo artfully concealed the watch, that ſhe was diſcharged from her confinement, and continuing in town ſome time after, gave ſmall reaſon for ſuſpecting her guilty of the fact.

LONDON.

An addreſs of the Bailiffs and Burgeſſes of Scarbrough, in the county of York, has been preſented to His Majeſty, which his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

Laſt Saturday arrived at Portſmouth ſeveral waggons loaded with money, it is ſaid, to the amount of near one million and a half, to be ſent to North America; the waggons were eſcorted by a party of dragoons.

Yeſterday they began to give out at the Bank the receipts for tickets, and for the annuities on the loan of eight millions for the preſent year.

The laſt accounts from Magdebourg aſſure us, that by the wiſe regulations of his Pruſſian Majeſty, the recruits for the army have been raiſed with little noiſe, and ſo little difficulty, that all the regiments are already complete.

The new Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel bears a commiſſion in the King of Pruſſia's ſervice, and is appointed Governor of Magdebourg.

By letters from Naples, Jan. 11, we learn, that Mount Veſuvius continues caſting forth bituminous and inflammatory matter in great abundance, which does much damage to the neighbouring country.

On Friday his Grace the Duke of Marlborough took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers.

On Friday and Saturday laſt a conſiderable quantity of fire-arms, and other warlike ſtores, was ſhipped at the Tower for the allied army in Germany.

Friday the Officers of ſeveral regiments going abroad, received orders to repair forthwith to join their ſeveral corps.

The tranſports taken into his Majeſty's ſervice within theſe few days are ordered to be got ready with all expedition, and to fall down the river as ſoon as they are capable of taking troops on board.

Some bomb-veſſels are ordered to be got ready, which, it is ſaid, are intended for the fleet going to the Baltic.

Two French privateers, each of ſix guns and fifty men, from Martinico for St. Euſtatia, are taken by the Antigua man of war

Two ſchooners, with ſugar and coffee, from Martinico for St. Euſtatia, are carried into St. Kitt's, one by the Levant, and the other by a Briſtol privateer.

The following veſſels are retaken, viz. the Salamander, Collings, from Statia, for Martinico, by the Antigua man of war; the Carew, Holme, from Boſton for St. Kitt's, and the Abigail, ——, from Boſton for Guadalupe, by the Berbuda packet; the Hawke, Taylor, from London, and Madeira, by the Levant; the ——, Hindman, from Philadelphia for St. Kitt's, and Halliday, Furlong, from London for Antigua.

Veſſels taken from the French in the Weſt Indies, viz. a privateer ſloop of ſix guns and fifty men; a privateer ſchooner, name not mentioned; a ſchooner loaded with ſugar and coffee; and another ſchoner, with the ſame loading, both bound from Martinico to St. Euſtatia; the ſchooner Derard, Van Adventure, with ſugar, from Martinico to St. Euſtatia; all carried into Antigua.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, Dec. 14.

"I am very credibly informed there are 85 ſail of privateers out of Martinico; and though ſome of them are but pettiaugers, our trade is greatly diſtreſſed."

The French Eaſt India ſhip, taken about two years ſince in the Eaſt Indies by the company's ſhip Protector, was lately condemned in Doctors Commons as a lawful capture; but as it is ſaid the Protector had no letter of marque, this prize will become the property of the government. The India company are now taking out letters of marque for all their outward bound ſhips.

The Tweed, Gibſon, from Berwick to Barcelona, was taken the 8th of December entering the ſtreights of Gibraltar, by two French row-boats, and carried into Algaſiree; another veſſel, name unknown, was taken the 5th, and carried into Tariffa.

The Fir-tree, Maly, from Gibraltar to London, was taken the 15th of January between Portland and the Gaſkets, by a French privateer of fourteen guns, belonging to Dunkirk, and carried into Morlaix.

The Charming Sally, Ayres, from Anamabo, to the Leeward Iſlands, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Mary-Ann, Driſcoll, from Corke to St. Kit's, the Joſeph, Evans, from Boſton to Antigua, and the Armſtrong, Montford, from Belfaſt to ditto, are all taken and carried into Martinico.

The 4th inſtant came into Dover the Prince of Wales cutter, who on the 1ſt engaged, one league off Calais, a French privateer of 12 ſix-pounders; the engagement laſted eight hours, in which the cutter loſt ſeveral men, and was at laſt obliged to ſheer off; her ſails and rigging being ſhot away, and her maſt wounded in ſeveral places.

There are 93 ſhips of the line preparing at the ſeveral dock-yards to put to ſea very ſhortly upon different ſervices.

There is certain advice received of ſeveral large privateers fitting out at Port l'Orient.

The Buytenforg, a Dutch homeward-bound Eaſt India ſhip was lately cut by the ice, and received ſo much damage, that ſhe ſunk in the Texel, but her cargo will be ſaved.

The Princeſs of Orange, Downey, from Rotterdam, is ſunk in Dublin harbour.

The Katherine, Jameſon, from Boſton to Clyde, is loſt off the Highlands of Scotland.

The Earl of Halifax, Convie, is arrived at Antigua with 360 ſlaves, from Africa.

During laſt year 671 ſhips arrived at Riga, and 669 ſhips ſailed from thence, laden with ſeveral ſorts of merchandize.

At St. James's Haymarket hay ſold from 2l. to 2l. 6s. per load; ſtraw from 1l. 2s. to 1l. 5s. 6d.

At Whitechapel, hay from 1l. 18s. to 2l. 7s. a load; ſtraw from 18s. to 1l. 2s. per load.

Thurſday, February 14.

LONDON.

The following is the ſubſtance of a letter received at Cologn, from Peterſburgh.

"EVERY preparation is making for a vigorous campaign. The Empreſs, at the ſolicitation of the High Chancellor, who is wholly in the intereſt of the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles, hath publickly declared her intention to reinforce Gen. Soltikoff's army with 52,000 of her beſt troops; and orders have been iſſued for all the regiments to advance to the frontiers. It was long under conſideration, Whether the army ſhould be put again under the orders of Field Marſhal Soltikoff next campaign; but after ſeveral conferences held on this ſubject, it was reſolved that he ſhould be continued in the command. He owes this chiefly to the Chancellor, who places great confidence in him: The Grand Maſter of the Ordnance, who is at preſent one of the Empreſs's chief favourites, and a great friend of Mr. Keith, the Britiſh Miniſter, wanted to have Soltikoff removed; but could not prevail: and if the deſigns of the Auſtrian and French Miniſters ſucceed, this favourite will not long hold his preſent ſhare of the Empreſs's eſteem, for ſeveral reaſons, but chiefly for his ſtrenuous endeavours to make her Imperial Majeſty accept of the Propoſals of the Kings of Great Britain and Pruſſia."

Count Woronzoff, the Chancellor of Ruſſia, has invited a number of Founders, Braſiers, &c. to ſettle in the Ruſſian dominions, in order to work up the different metals which that country produces.

They write from Paris of the 28th ult. that M. Fiſcher, the famous Partiſan, who cannot forget the great number of men he loſt in his corps, for want of the aſſiſtance which had been promiſed him, has deſired permiſſion to quit the ſervice, but has not yet been able to obtain his requeſt. He has purchaſed a manor in the biſhoprick of Verdun, worth ten thouſand livres a year.

They likewiſe tell us from Paris, that orders are iſſued for putting the town and port of Breſt in a condition to reſiſt the efforts which the Engliſh may make againſt them; and that ſeveral regiments are marching from Britanny to the Maeſe, where an army is to be aſſembled under the command of the Marſhal Prince de Soubize. They add, that for ſome time paſt they hear nothing of Captain Thurot's expedition, nor can they tell what he is doing; yet they comfort themſelves with a notion that, while he is ſkulking they know not where, he puts England to a great expence in guarding againſt the terrible blow he may unexpectedly give her.

Laſt Saturday morning, between two and three o'clock, the poſtboy that ſet out with the Portſmouth Mail from the General Poſt-Office, was ſtopt near Kenſington by a ſingle highwayman, who ordered him to diſmount; he then tied the boy's hands and legs, and threw him into a ditch; as ſoon as he had faſtened the mail to his own horſe, he returned to the boy, and holding a piſtol to his head, aſked if he was prepared to die. The boy begged of him to ſpare his life; on which the villain ſaid, I will not take it away now, but if I ſhould be taken for this affair, and you give evidence againſt me, you may be ſure of being ſhot ſoon after, as there are eight or nine more in the gang. He then rode off towards London, leaving the boy in the ditch; but a perſon riding by ſoon after, and hearing the boy groan, went and releaſed him. Many of the letters belonging to the Portſmouth bag were found torn open the ſame morning in Moorfields.

Friday, February 15.

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Schwerin in Mecklenbourg, Jan. 29.

AN expreſs is this moment arrived with advice that Count Ferſen, the Swediſh General, after making a feint of returning to his quarters of cantonment, ſuddenly advanced, on the 27th at night, towards Anclam, where he ſurprized, attacked, and made priſoners of General Manteuffel and the greateſt part of the troops under his command. We impatiently expect the particulars of this action.

Hambourg, Feb. 1. Several letters juſt received from Pomerania, adviſe, that on the 27th paſt the Swediſh troops defeated a body of Pruſſians under Gen. Manteuffel, took five or ſix battalions, and put the reſt to flight. Gen. Manteuffel and one of his Aids-de-camp are taken and carried to Grypſwalde.

LONDON.

Wedneſday morning the Marquis of Granby, with other perſons of diſtinction, arrived in town from the army in Germany.

Tueſday the ſeven Eaſt-Indiamen, under convoy of three men of war, arrived in the Downs from Portſmouth, and ſailed for the River.

It is ſaid, that the Merchants of France have obtained leave to ſend their goods to Cadiz by land, on condition of paying the uſual duties on importation by ſea.

Laſt Wedneſday the Admirals Boſcawen and Geary ſailed from Plymouth, with ten ſail of men of war, for the Bay.

Extract of a letter from Barnſtaple *in* Devonſhire, Jan. 31.

"The 21ſt inſt. in the evening the town was alarmed with the cry of fire, at Mr. Hieron's houſe in Boatport, occaſioned by a very odd circumſtance, eſpecially as the houſe had been ſhut up for half a year, viz. the appearance of a gloomy light on the top of the chimnies, which roſe to a conſiderable height, then burſting abroad gave a ſurpriſing light, and ſparks of fire flew from it reſembling a ſky-rocket. The doors of the houſe were inſtantly broke open, and the tops of the chimnies were aſcended by ladders, but there was nothing to be extinguiſhed, nor was there any damage done, and, to the ſurprize of every body, not the leaſt appearance of fire to be found. Four men were, however, employed to watch in the houſe all that night, for fear of what might enſue; but they neither ſaw, nor heard any thing more of this alarming phænomenon."

Laſt Monday Mr. Bolton, an eminent Sail-Maker in Wapping, was attacked at the Cut-Throat-lane by a ſingle highwayman, who ordered the Driver of Mr. Bolton's poſt-chariot to ſtop; and upon his refuſing to do it the highwayman ſnapt his piſtol at him, which miſſed fire, and then the villain rode off, vowing to do his worſt next time he ſhould meet with him. The Thurſday following the ſaid Gentleman was met in the ſaid lane by the very ſame highwayman, who immediately rode off, on the Driver's calling out to him to come on, for that he was ready for him, though he had nothing but a cutlaſs to fight the villain with.

On Saturday evening laſt the two Newington ſtage coaches, and three poſt chaiſes, were robbed between Shoreditch and that place by a ſingle highwayman, who got off unpurſued.

Preferments.

The Rev. Dr. Hoadley, ſon of the Biſhop of Wincheſter, and Chancellor of the ſame place, is appointed Dean of Wincheſter, in the room of the late Dr. Cheney.

The Rev. Dr. Squire, Clerk of the Cloſet to his Royal Highneſs the Prince, Archdeacon of Bath, and Rector of St. Anne's, Weſtminſter, is appointed Dean of Briſtol, in the room of Dr. Warburton, the preſent Biſhop of Glouceſter.

The Rev. Francis Warneford, Clerk, to the rectory of Little Horſted, in Suſſex.

The Rev. William Smythies, of Sidney Suſſex College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Charles, Earl of Wigtoun, to the Rectory of Aſton, Suffolk, with the Vicarage of St. Peter, Colcheſter, Eſſex.

The Rev. William Thomas Bowles, M. A. of Brackley, to the vicarage of King's Sutton, in Northamptonſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Lawſon, Senior Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Swanſcombe, Kent.

The Rev. Mr. Hickes, of Caius College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Littlebury, in Eſſex.

The Rev. Mr. Henſon, B. A. was elected a Fellow of Sidney College in the Univerſity of Cambridge.

Mr. Earlom, Veſtry Clerk of St. Sepulchre's, in the room of Mr. Stratton, deceaſed.

Birth.

8. The Lady of Capt. Rowley, of a daughter, at his houſe in Argyle-ſtreet.

Marriages.

Gerrard Lynne, Eſq; of Horkſley, to Miſs Warren of Highgate.

Mr. Quincy, Attorney at Law in Holborn, to Miſs Nancy Rawlings, of the ſame place.

31. Mr. Crofts of Briſtol, to Miſs Sarah Andrews, of Seend, in the county of Wilts.

6. Mr. Silus Lang, a Sugar-baker, in Gravel Lane, to Miſs London, of Hamſtead.

7. St. George Dally, Eſq; Captain in the 37th regiment of foot, to Miſs Elizabeth Roſs.

7. The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Carberry, to Lady Juliana Noel, daughter of the Right Hon. Baptiſt late Earl of Gainsborough, and ſiſter to the preſent Earl.

7. Peter Oliver, Eſq; of Leiceſter, to Miſs Nancy Iliff, niece to Mr. Iliff, of Friday-ſtreet.

Andrew Grote, Eſq; a Hamburgh Merchant of this city, to Miſs Culverden, of Clapham.

The Rev. Mr. Reid, Rector of Biſhop's Cleave in Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs Pickering, daughter of Wm. Pickering, Eſq; of St. James's-ſtreet.

8. Mr. Thomas Granger, a Ship-builder, to Miſs Maria Thompſon, daughter of Mr. James Thompſon, Ship-chandler in Wapping.

9. Joſeph Newton, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Smith, of St. James's-ſquare.

9. Mr. Peter Nouaille, jun. Merchant, of Throgmorton-ſtreet, to Miſs Delamare, of Sevenoaks in Kent.

Mr. John Vinyet, linen-draper in York-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, to Miſs Jacob, of St. Mary-Axe.

10. Mr. John Wilſon, of Lambeth, to Miſs Cunnick, daughter of Mr. George Cunnick, of Abchurch-lane.

11. Mr. Taylor, of Roſaman's-Row, to Mrs. Pearce, a Widow Lady, of St. Ives, Huntingdonſhire.

12. James Langford Nibbs, Eſq; of North-Audley-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſtreet, to Miſs Barbara Langford, of Cecil-ſtreet, in the Strand.

Mr. Banniard, a Surgeon, to Miſs Mathews, of Chatham.

Deaths.

Dr. Edward Leigh, at Bath, Archdeacon of Salop, and Rector of Upton on Severn.

William Farquhar, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel of Gen. Abercombie's regiment now at Oſwego.

Capt. Parker, Captain of a company of foot at Reading, in Devonſhire-ſtreet.

——— Demmock, Eſq; of Lincolnſhire, and Champion of England, by whoſe death a large eſtate comes to Edward Demmock, Eſq; of Fenchurch-ſtreet, and the honour of Champion likewiſe devolves on him.

John Thompſon, Eſq; at Bath.

Joſiah Child, Eſq; brother to the Earl of Tylney, at Lyons, in France.

William Barnſley, Eſq; at Eardſley Park in Herefordſhire.

Mary the widow of Richard Beavis, of Woodſbury near Exeter, in the 85th year of her age. Her poor old conſort died about three years ſince, and had living at the time of his death, 25 grand children. But now that number is increaſed to 45, all the offspring of five of their children, and no more that lived to be married, which five are ſtill living, and makes it in all fifty children, and grand children.

Mrs. Kellaway, relict of Mr. Kellaway, formerly a conſiderable Packer, in Broad-ſtreet.

29. Thurlow Stafford, Eſq; a Captain in the firſt battalion of the Norfolk militia.

Sir Thomas Caddle, of Muirton, in Scotland, Baronet.

31. Roger Lyde, Eſq; brother in law to Sir Michael Forſter, Knt. Recorder of Briſtol; one of the Members of the Union Society, and Juſtice of the Peace for the county of Somerſet.

Mr. James Durham, Paper-maker, at Poſthil in Glouceſterſhire.

Feb. 1. Sir Robert Dickſon, of Carberry, in Scotland.

Dame Chriſtian Anſtruther, widow of Sir John Henderſon, of Fordell, in Scotland, Bart.

3. Mrs. Alice Peele, in the 71ſt year of her age, at her houſe in Tower-ſtreet.

4. Capt. Michael Symondſon, in Upper Deptford, who many years commanded ſeveral ſhips trading to the Baltick ſeas.

5. Mr. Joſeph Hammon, of Long-Lane, Southwark.

Browne Willis, Eſq; LL. D. in the 78th year of his age, ſenior Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, of which he was one of the Revivers in the year 1708, and Author of many uſeful and valuable works relating to the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory and Antiquities of this kingdom.

5. Mr. Merry, Maſter of the Star, a Publick and Eating-Houſe, in George Yard, Lombard Street.

6. ——— Medcalf, Eſq; in St. James's ſtreet.

John Frye, Eſq; in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

Mr. James Reynold, at his houſe in Baſinghall-ſtreet, Merchant of this city,

Mrs. Judſon, wife of Mr. Judſon, Linen-draper in May's Buildings, near St. Martin's-Lane.

7. Capt. Alland Lindſay, in Stratton's-Ground, Weſtminſter, an old officer, who ſerved under the late Gen. Wills in the year 1715.

9. Joſeph Jackſon, Eſq; at Croome near Croydon, Banker in Lombard-ſtreet, partner with Mr. Knight.

Mr. Ruddell, Bell-founder, Glouceſter.

Mr. Griffith, Maſter of the Bear-tavern at Weſtminſter-Bridge.

Mrs. Weſtby, relict of the late George Wardel Weſtby, Eſq; in Jermyn-ſtreet, many years a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms.

10. Mr. Richard Beeſton, at Yalden in Kent.

Mr. Jenaway, Maſter of Jenaway's Coffee-houſe, near the Royal Exchange.

Mr. Hill, ſen. an Operator of Teeth, in Weſt Smithfield.

Mr. Wm. Lane, Iron Founder, in Southwark.

Mr. Saling, Gardener, of Iſlington.

Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. Wells, Maſter-Builder in Hoſier-Lane, Weſt-Smithfield.

11. Mr. Cornelius, many years a Perukemaker in Deveroux Court.

Mrs. Wardner, relict of Mr. George Wardner, late Brewer on Saffron-hill.

Mr. Jacob Ayres, Sugar-baker, at Wapping.

Mrs. Kelly, who many years kept the Caſtle and Maidenhead Inn, oppoſite Eagle-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

Bankrupts.

Hugh Roſs, of Queenhithe, London, Meal Factor. To appear Feb. 16, 26, and March 22, at Guildhall.

Garland Britten, of Old Swan Lane, London, Merchant. To appear Feb. 15, 27, and March 22, at Guildhall.

Edward Coſter, of Thames-ſtreet, London, Oilman. To appear Feb. 14, 22, and March 22, at Guildhall.

John Thomas, late of St. George Hanover-ſquare, Middleſex, Taylor. To appear Feb. 15, 26, and March 22, at Guildhall.

William Daniel, of St. John's, Wapping, Lighterman. To appear Feb. 20, March 1 and 22, at Guildhall.

James Jagger, of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, Carpenter. To appear Feb. 11, 18, and March 22, at Guildhall.

Garrard Jacob, late of Eye, Suffolk, Shopkeeper. To appear March 11, 12, and 22, at the White Lion Inn in Eye aforeſaid.

Thomas Ingram, of Weſtbury, Salop, Taylor. To appear Feb. 25, 26, and March 22, at the Old Unicorn Inn, in Broad-ſtreet, Worceſter.

Thomas Fenwick and Ralph Fenwick, late of Thames-ſtreet, London, Ironmongers and Partners. To appear Feb. 11, 22, and March 22, at Guildhall.

Gameliel Cowdery, late of St. George, Southwark, Surry, Horſe Milliner. To appear Feb. 13, 23, and March 22, at Guildhall.

Arthur Bidwell, of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, Grocer. To appear Feb. 13, 23, and March 22, at Guildhall.

John Barry, of Portſmouth, Hants, Victualler. To appear Feb. 11, 26, and March 22, at Guildhall.

Robert Alexander, of St. Bride's, London, Pawnbroker. To appear Feb. 16, 25, and March 25, at Guildhall.

Henry Watſon, late of Goſport, Hants, Linen Draper. To appear Feb. 20, 27, and March 25, at Guildhall.

Iſaac Dawſon, jun. late of Aſhby de la Zouch, Leiceſterſhire, Scrivener. To appear Feb. 22, March 3 and 25, at the Black Swan, at Mount Sorrell, in Leiceſterſhire.

Chriſtenings *and* Burials.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	173	Males	217
Females . . .	166	Females	214
In all	339	In all	431

Decreaſed in the burials this week 60.

Diſeaſes.

Aged 40. Conſumption 84. Convulſions 114. Dropſy 14. Fever 32. Mortification 3. Small Pox 68. Stilborn 8. Teeth 21.

Caſualties.

Burnt 1. Drowned 1. Executed 1. Killed 1.

A remarkable Incident to the Honour of the Engliſh *Navy.*

CAPTAIN Tinker, who commanded his Majeſty's ſhip the Argo, a frigate of eight and twenty guns, being ſtationed, with ſome cutters, off Oſtend, to obſerve the motions of Thurot, ſent a meſſage to the Governor of the place, importing, That as the King his Maſter was not at war with the Houſe of Auſtria, he expected to be ſupplied with refreſhments from Oſtend, although it was garriſoned with French troops; otherwiſe he would make prize of every veſſel belonging to the place, that ſhould preſume to come out of the harbour.—No notice being taken of this meſſage, he proceeded to put his threats in execution, and detained three fiſhing-boats. The Governor, finding he was in earneſt, ſent out a flag of truce with a compliment, aſſuring him, that he would comply with his requeſt; and the Captain received daily ſupplies from ſhore. In the courſe of this correſpondence, the Commander of a French frigate of thirty guns, then lying in the harbour, ſent notice to Captain Tinker, that if he would diſmiſs his ſmall craft, and give his honour that none of the ſquadron under Mr. Boys ſhould interfere in the conteſt, he would next day come out and give him battle. Mr. Tinker deſired the Meſſenger to tell him, that he would diſmiſs the cutters; and not only give his word, but even an Officer as an hoſtage for the performance, that he ſhould not be aſſiſted by any ſhip of the Commodore's ſquadron, which lay ſeven or eight leagues to leeward; but that he would engage him ſingly, at a minute's warning. He accordingly made the ſhip ready for the engagement next morning, when he weighed anchor, hoiſted the Britiſh enſign, and ſtood in ſhore to the mouth of the harbour, where he brought to with his corſes clewed, and his main-top-ſail to the maſt. In this poſture he lay, with flying colours, as long as the tide would permit him to remain, almoſt cloſe to the fortifications of the place, in ſight of all the French officers, who were aſſembled to ſee the combat: but Monſieur did not think proper to keep the appointment, though it was of his own making. In vain the other officers in garriſon exhorted him to behave like a man of honour, and engage the Engliſh frigate on the terms he himſelf had propoſed: he ſent a deaf ear to all their remonſtrances; ſhrugged up his ſhoulders; kept ſnug at his moorings; and incurred the contempt of all the inhabitants, both French and Flemiſh, who could not help admiring the gallantry of the Engliſh Captain. Nor was the conduct of this Gentleman inferior to his courage: when Thurot at length quitted Dunkirk, and was bearing down in line of battle upon this ſingle frigate, Capt. Tinker, having previouſly diſpatched a cutter with intelligence to Mr. Boys, inſtead of ſlipping his cable and making the beſt of his way, continued at anchor with his ſails furled, and began to make fictitious ſignals, by which the enemy were totally diſconcerted. They took it for granted that he was in ſight of Commodore Boys, with whom thoſe ſignals had been preconcerted; and on that ſuppoſition came to an anchor, that they might ſtill maintain the weather-gage. Next morning Capt. Tinker weighing with great deliberation, plyed up within gun-ſhot of the French fleet, and then bore away for the Commodore. [*Britiſh Mag.*]

General Poſt-Office, Feb. 9, 1760.

WHEREAS the Poſt Boy carrying the Portſmouth Mail from this Office, was, this Morning, between Two and Three of the Clock, near Kenſington Gravel Pitts, attacked and robbed by a ſingle Highwayman, who took out of the ſaid Mail and carried off the *Portſmouth* Bag of Letters.

The Perſon who committed this Robbery is ſaid to be about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, a ſlender middle aged Man, had on a blue Surtout Coat, and was mounted upon a large ſtrong brown Gelding, upwards of 15 Hands high.

This is therefore to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and convict, or cauſe to be apprehended and convicted, the Perſon who committed this Robbery, will be intitled to a Reward of *Two Hundred Pounds*, over and above the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen; or if any Perſon or Perſons, whether an Accomplice in the ſaid Robbery, or knowing thereof, ſhall make Diſcovery, whereby the Perſon who committed the ſame may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice, ſuch Diſcoverer, or Diſcoverers, will, upon Conviction of the Party, be intitled to the ſame Reward of *Two Hundred Pounds*, and alſo have his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon,

By Command of the Poſtmaſter General.

GEORGE SHELVOCKE, Secretary.

N. B. All Perſons who may have ſent any Notes or Drafts to Portſmouth by this Mail, are deſired to give immediate Notice thereof to this Office, or to advertiſe the ſame in the Publick Papers, which may prevent ſuch Notes or Drafts being diſpoſed of.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Quarter of a Peck Loaf Wheaten wt. 4lb. 5oz. 8dr. 5¼. 4d.
Quarter of a Peck Loaf Houſhold, 4d.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 109½	3½ per cent. dit. 1758, 85⅛ a ⅛.
India Stock, 132 a ½.	Bank circulation, 2s. 6d. prem.
8. S. Stock, 90	India Bonds, 15. præm.
Old S. S. Ann. 81½.	Navy and Victualling Bills ⅞ per cent. diſc.
New S. S. Ann. ——.	Lot. Tick. 1760, 4l. 19s. 6d.
Ditto 1751, ——.	Script. 1760, 93 ⅜.
Red. Bank 3 per cent. 80⅝ a ⅜.	Omnium 1 ¼ a ⅜ per cent. diſc.
Ditto conſol. 79 ⅝.	
Ditto 1726, ——	
Ditto 1739. 79 ⅝.	
3 per cent. India An. ——	
3½ Bank Ann. 1756 ——	

By his MAJESTY's Authority,

On Saturday *was publiſhed*, Price Two-pence half-penny,

NUMBER XXV. of a New Daily Paper, entitled,

The PUBLIC LEDGER,
OR
Daily Regiſter of Commerce and Intelligence.

GEORGE R.

Whereas our Truſty and Well-beloved *William Faden*, of our City of *London*, Printer, hath by his Petition, humbly repreſented unto Us, that he hath, at great Expence, engaged ſeveral Gentlemen to write and compile a Work entitled, The PUBLIC LEDGER, which the Petitioner moſt humbly apprehends will be of great Uſe to all Our Subjects, and eſpecially to thoſe who are any Ways concerned in Trade and Commerce: The Petitioner therefore moſt humbly prays Us to give him Our Royal Licence for the ſole Printing and Vending the ſaid Work: We do therefore by theſe Preſents, ſo far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that Caſe made and provided, grant unto him, the ſaid *William Faden*, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, Our Licence for the ſole Printing, Publiſhing, and Vending the ſaid Work, for the Term of 14 Years, ſtrictly forbidding all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to reprint, abridge, or publiſh the ſame, either in the like, or in any other Volume or Volumes whatſoever, or to import, buy, vend, utter, or diſtribute any Copies thereof re-printed beyond the Seas, during the aforeſaid Term of 14 Years, without the Conſent and Approbation of the ſaid *William Faden*, his Heirs, Executors, and Aſſigns, under their Hands and Seals firſt had and obtained, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils. Whereof the Commiſſioners, and other Officers of Our Cuſtoms, the Maſter, Wardens, and Company of Stationers are to take Notice, that due Obedience may be rendered to Our Will and Pleaſure herein declared. Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the 17th Day of *December*, 1759, in the 33d Year of our Reign.

By his Majeſty's Command,

W. PITT.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Want which every Man feels of another's Help is the original Cauſe of Coalition and Society; and the Inſtitutions of Society are leſs imperfect, in Proportion as all Wants are more eaſily ſupplied; and they are ſupplied more eaſily, as the general Stock of the Community is better known, and each Man is more extenſively informed of the Occaſions, Abilities, and Poſſeſſions of the reſt.

The ſpeedy Circulation of Intelligence, and the mutual Communication of Propoſals and Deſigns, of Deſires to purchaſe, and of Willingneſs to ſell, is one of the great Arts by which Commerce is actuated and maintained. By this Neceſſity of Publication, the News-Papers are filled with Advertiſements, and the Walls, in Places of Concourſe, covered with Propoſals: Bills of Direction are given at every Shop, and Notices of Sales and Auctions ſcattered before Houſes, or forced into the Hands of Paſſengers.

All theſe Practices are convenient and beneficial; yet all theſe have proved inſufficient, and many Perſons are daily at a Loſs to find out what they want. A general Search, however advantageous, muſt be attended with ſuch Difficulty, and ſo much Time and Expence, as would render it almoſt impoſſible for any one to accompliſh; unleſs the great Variety of Buſineſs, Wants, Schemes, Propoſals, Orders, Meetings, Tranſactions, Invitations, and Amuſements, continually ſet forth in the Public Papers and Bills, are daily brought into one collected Point of View.

Attempts have been made for this Purpoſe, or perhaps rather meant by our Public Regiſter Offices; but upon ſo confined a Plan, however good the Deſign, that the Enquirers could, at beſt, only learn a few regiſtered Particulars, merely relative to the narrow Compaſs of the Bills of Mortality, and ſcarcely one in five hundred ever got the Information he required. Nor could it be otherwiſe; for as all Intelligence at theſe Offices depended on their Cuſtomers, and was regiſtered at their Expence, the Deſign naturally became abortive for want of Support from the Proprietors, who, being able to give but little Information of their own, could afford little Aid to thoſe who ſtood in need of their Aſſiſtance.

From this univerſal Emulation of forcing Advertiſements into Notice through different Papers, and by various other Methods, it muſt neceſſarily follow, that Intelligence, however copious, is confuſed; that as the Number of Particulars is greater, that which is ſought will be leſs eaſily found. No ſingle Hand receives all Bills; no ſingle Eye peruſes all News-Papers. Not only Patience is wearied, but Time is loſt, and the Opportunity ſlipt away. The Advertiſement of To-day is forgotten To-morrow, and fear of the Expence will not allow it to be often repeated. The Offices may be ſearched for more permanent Regiſters; but they have failed ſo often that they are now leſs frequently viſited.

Experience, therefore, has long ſhewn, that there is yet wanting a Paper, which may ſerve as an Index to all other Papers and Publications, and which will ſupply the Deficiencies of each from all the reſt, yet not render any of them uſeleſs: as, inſtead of giving the full Account required, it will only ſhew the Paper or Place in which the Advertiſement or Public Notice may be found. Of this Index each Paper exhibits a Specimen, and a ſingle Specimen demonſtrates its Utility.

By this Index, to our *Wants and Deſires*, will be raiſed ſuch a Fund of Intelligence and uſeful Knowledge, relating to the Trade, Commerce, Propoſals, Schemes, and Connexions of Mankind, as may not improperly be called the Bank of Enquiry, which bringing all Parties together, as it were in a Center, will readily help them to whatever they require, and every Man to ſee at one View as he ſits at Home in his Chair, the various Solicitudes of the reſt, and know where to avail himſelf of the Wants of others, or to ſupply thoſe of his own.

To leave nothing unattempted which may promote our Scheme of general Information, an Office is erected in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, next Door to the Great Toy-Shop, in which is repoſited the *Public Ledger*, where all Papers of Intelligence, publiſhed within the Kingdom, with Minutes of all Advertiſements, Bills, Propoſals, Schemes, Deſigns, Projects, and Notices, will be regiſtered, in Alphabetical Order according to their Subjects, and their Dates, in ſuch a Manner that every Enquirer, on paying *Three-Pence* for ſearching the Office, may find whatever he can require, or be convinced that he requires what is no where to be found. And to render the Purpoſe of Advertiſing more complete and effectual than it has hitherto been, it is propoſed that every Advertiſement inſerted in the *Public Ledger* ſhall be alſo regiſtered in the Office with as many or as few Particulars as the Advertiſer ſhall think proper; and that the Expence of the whole for every Advertiſement of a moderate Length, ſhall not exceed Three Shillings. So that by advertiſing in this Paper, he that deſires to conceal any Part of his Propoſal from the Public Eye, may inſert a ſhort Hint in the Paper, and Regiſter longer and more explicit Account in the Office, and expreſs his Thoughts obſcurely to thoſe whom he does not wiſh to underſtand them, and more clearly and at large to others whoſe Curioſity, or Intereſt ſhall lead them to inſpect the *Public Regiſter*; the eaſy Acceſs to which, being ſo much more agreeable to the Enquirer than a private Application, will be another Advantage in Advertiſing peculiar to this Paper.

But as Regiſtring alone has been found very ineffectual, it is propoſed that nothing ſhall be regiſtered in the Books of the Office, till it has been firſt advertiſed in the Ledger. By the former of which it will be kept on Record (unleſs deſired to be withdrawn) and by the latter made known to the Public as often as is neceſſary. And for the Convenience of thoſe who may want to conſult the Office from diſtant Places, a ſufficient Number of Clerks will give Attendance from eight o'clock in the morning till ſix in the Evening; who beſides admitting every Perſon to conſult the Regiſter at *Three-pence*, as above-mentioned, will anſwer all Letters with the utmoſt Punctuality, on the Receipt of one Shilling for each; ſo that thoſe who live in the moſt diſtant Parts of the Kingdom, may have Acceſs to the Regiſter, almoſt as eaſily as thoſe who reſide in *London*.

Thus much, however extenſive, is only one Part of our Plan; yet the grand One, it muſt be confeſſed, and calculated for the real Uſe of, perhaps Nine Parts in Ten of the Nation; for the Buſy and Active, the Curious and Circumſpect, will all in their Turn find ſome uſeful Hint or Reference to aſſiſt their various Occaſions. But that the Man of Leiſure and Retirement, who reads for Pleaſure and Amuſement, may alſo find his Account in inſpecting the Public Ledger, one Part of it will be appropriated to Public Occurrences, both Foreign and Domeſtic, in which if we do not excel all other Daily Papers, we ſhall take Care not to fall ſhort of any.

We are unwilling to raiſe Expectations which we may, perhaps, find ourſelves unable to ſatisfy; and, therefore, have made no mention of Criticiſm or Literature, which yet we do not profeſſedly exclude, nor ſhall we reject any Political Eſſays, that are apparently calculated for the Public Good. In a Nation, like ours, equally ſtudious of Knowledge and of Gain, he that neglects the Sciences will be deſpiſed, even by many of thoſe whom he may aſſiſt in Commerce; and he that appears indifferent about National Concerns will never have a clear Title to the Favour and Eſteem of the Public, which is what we are moſt ſollicitous to deſerve.

The PROPRIETORS.

N. B. Gentlemen, in *London*, may be ſupplied with this Paper by applying to Mr. BRISTOW, Publiſher, next the Great Toy Shop, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*; and thoſe who live in the Country may have it regularly, from the General Poſt Office, by applying to any Poſtmaſter in the Neighbourhood where they reſide.

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